ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Bews from New Granada, Central America, the South Pacific and West Indies.

Triumph of the Revolutionists in Bolivar.

PEACE OF CHILE AND PERU RESTORED.

Speech of the United States Minister to the New Ruler of Costa Rica.

LOSSES BY THE EARTHQUAKE AT COPIAPO.

The Disaster to the Steamship North Star.

Interesting Personal Warratives of the Voyage.

INCIDENTS ON SEA AND SHORE.

The United States mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, which left Aspinwall on the 11th inst., arrived a his port yesterday forenoon, after touching at Key West. Captain Jones reports the outward and homeward trips

of the North Star thus:—
The United States steamer North Star left New York Oct. 20, at two P. M.; on the morning of 25th, at 4:40 the struck on a reef near Plana Island, one of the French Keys. The weather being rainy the day previous, no obrevation could be taken.

The crew of the Saranac remained on board the North

tar, and did noble service in getting her off.

The ship remained on the reef for six days. About 420 ons of coal having been thrown overboard, the ship was moved from her rocky bed, and after taking on board the sengers, who had been landed for the purpose of lightening ship, Capt. Jones proceeded to Fortune Island water and coal.

She then proceeded to Aspinwall, took on such passen gers as wished to proceed to New York, and left that place on the morning of the 11th, touching at Key West on the

The sloop of war Brooklyn was in the latter harbor. Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., special bearer of espatches from the United States Minister in Costa Rica ashington, comes passenger in the North Star.

THE DISASTER TO THE NORTH STAR.

Interesting Personal Narratives of the Consternation of the Passengers and Beach-Brutal Voracity of the Roughs-General Disorder and Incidents on Shore-The Etiquette of the Seaside-Ploating of the Steamer and Embarkation of the Passengers-Arrival at Kingston, Jamaien, &c., &c., &c.

United States mail steamship North Star, bound for As-pinwall. Although eleven years have elapsed since an Ei Dorade in the West was discovered, and the first eager rush of adventurers had measurably subsided, yet the dock and shipping were crowded with anxious and curious ags, with six hundred and thirty-five sonls on board.

h an hour after leaving port we hauled to and took others of the Saranac. Our passengers then numbered an a bell; some singing songs, while others in groups wer telling their adventures, discussing current events of the

when rough weather set in, and for a day or more nearly all were in a state of torpid misery. Seasickness, however, the great leveller, could not affect the variety of character stowed away within the compass of our ship, I think it might be said, without dissembling, that the American character was represented completely, as it consisted of every form between the most polished gentleman and the vilest vagabond that ever traversed the continent. Friday, 21st, noon, lat. 37 10, long. 73 42 dead reckoning-having made two hundred and eighteen miles. Saturday noon, 22d, lat. 33 01, long. 73 00, by ob.

declosing—laving made two bundred and eighteen in the Saird protection of the passengers. During that time they made a special country of the passengers the basis of the passengers in the sair appearance of the passengers of the passengers protectly expected in by them in the sair appearance of the distinct and fifty two miles. Having passed Ope Raiteras, we were in aromate was warm, and then passing pleasantly. In the evening we had music, and the passengers protectly expected in the during the passengers protectly expected in the passengers protectly expected in the passengers protectly expected in the passenger prote

At an excelling of the passengers of the North Star, J.
Prity, of Children, washing as before mentioned.
The following persons were then proposes and election to act as a committee, with the privilege of each select at to act as a committee, with the privilege of each select at to act as a committee, with the privilege of each select at to act as a committee, with the privilege of each select at the committee of the privilege of each select at the committee register. J. Stoak, J. Revyman, P.
J. Wong, B. F. McKimy, C. J. Evans, J. Priefer, J. Miller, S. Waganham, J. Auckerman.

The Secretary was then ordered to address Capt. Jones, Journal for an hour, at which eligible.

Incort. The committee reported the names of their assistants, and that the following resolutions were received and adopted—in brief: That the committee review and adopted—in brief: That the committee review and active the passengers in meases that each may be served in make such laws and regulations as will be necessary to maintain order, with the power to execute it. The letter of Cuptain Jones was then read. It acknowledged the existence and authority of the committee register of the device of the device

required for the passengers. He was always besleged on his return with inquiries as to the progress of
geiling the ship off.

To day, the 26th, he reports all hands at work, including crew of the Sa,pace, in throwing coal overboard;
Captain Wright sent to Fortune Island to procure assistance; Captain Jenes working like a tiger, with hopes that
the ship would be gotten off.

The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th at the ship the order was
heaving coal, and every day at high tide an effort was
made to heave her off the reef, the Saranac's officers and
men working with all the strength they possessed, deservedly winning for themselves the hearty thanks and
admiration of the passengers. During this time they
moved the ship some twenty feet, and each success was
announced to the islanders by the hearty cheers of the
crew, and responded to by them in the same appreciative
manner.

was regarded as doubtful whether we would go during the day.

All the ladies on board, except one (Mrs. Niblet, who preferred staying on the island with her husband) and the gentlemen, except about seventy-five. At nine of code P.M. we received water, and that, with the broad we had in store made our super. It was regarded as a Not. All slept soundly during the night, and on Tuesday, November 1, by eleven o'clock A.M. we were all on board. The doctor and myself remained, and ware the last to leave the island. The short time that we remained none is talling one adventures, the doctor winding in store made our supper. It was regarded as a No. 1.

All slept soundly during the night, and on Taesday, No vember 1, by eleven o'clock A. M., we were all on board. The doctor and myself remained, and were the last be eave the island. The short time that we remained acone was spent in telling our adventures, the doctor winding up by swearing that the only thing that annoyed him says the "ago" of the "baby." The ship god under weigh heading for Fortune Island, to reserve Captain Wright and men, as also to lay in a supply of water. We arrived at "Frank Town," received the captain, and laid to between there and the "French Wells" until morning. By two o'clock we had water aboard. This morning we all but to take breaktast without any. This that we have now not fit to drink; it does, though, to wet our mouths with. We now sail for Jamaica. Gur stores of provisions are meagre, but enough to and us at Kingston. The ship goes slow, only using half power, as there is but coal chough to keep three boliers going must we can get more. On the fourth, at twelve, we cast anchor in the Kingston harbor, and all rush for the shore. When I reburned to the boat, the native wemen—about one nundred—were engaged carrying coal on board in backets on their beats. We got off on the 4th at two, and to day—the 8th—by noon we expect to east anchor in the Aspin wail show writing the above, and is doing well. Our worthy doctor is highly leated and regards it as a source of congratulation. With reference to the conduct of the officers of the North Star, high praise is due them for their gestlematly conduct in relieving the wants of every one chemeter they could do so. The captain and doctor of the ship were untring in the discharge of their duties. To Mr. Fowler, thier engineer, we are indebted for now being heart, through whose exertions the engines were saved frem injury and our voyage completed. Of Mr. Fuster, first officer, too much cannot be said, he stood by his captain and follow of the discharge his duties is highly flattering and d

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT. NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE OPPICERS AND CREW OF TI SARANAC. STEAMSRIP NORTH SEAR, HOMEWARD BOUND, AT SEA, Nov. 20, 1859. }

As much anxiety has doubtless been manifested in re-gard to the long absence of this ship, and as there are doubtless many surmises in regard to her detention, I pro-pose giving you a true and faithful account of the misfor-

tune that has befallen her in her present voyage.

We left New York on the 20th ultimo (Oct.) bound to Aspinwall, baving on board about 700 passengers, includ-ing 228 officers, seamen and marines, destined for the United States ship Saranac, at Panama. Nothing worthy of any particular remark occurred during our passage, until on the morning of Tuesday, 25th, when at about 41/2 clock, the ship, under a full head of steam, and going at the rate of about eleven knots per hour, struck on a reef near one of the French Keys, situated about sixty miles to the east of Fortune island. When she first struck, the shock was such as to start every one from their slumbers, causing them to rush upon deck, not knowing what had happened. The night had been very dark and the light of day just appearing showed us an indistinct line of some-thing dark immediately ahead of us. The land, for such it proved, was very low, and, in a fair, moonlight night, could not have been seen at any considerable distance The wind was very light, thus preventing the rising of any breaking surf. Capt. Jones had been up the whole night on the lookout, as also had some of the officers of the Saranac, when Capt. J., finding that the passage through which he had intended to run had been closed, feeling, also, almost famished and worn out with his long vigil, he, with others of those who had remained, went below to seek some refreshments, leaving the second officer in charge of the deck, with the strictest injunctions to keep a bright lookout, and not to leave his post for an unstant until daylight. It seems, however, that mstant until daylight. It seems, however, that this order was disobeyed, for Capt. Jones had been below scarcely afteen minutes when she struck. The abrupt shock terminated doubtless many happy dreams of home and friends, of pleasures enjoyed and yet to be enjoyed; but as all things must have an end, so bad the se. But I heard no load murmurs or direful ismentations among the passengers, although at the moment, none knew the extent of our misfortune; there were no rushes made for beats, but every one seemed to have confidence that the officers on board were competent to get them safely out of the menaced danger. At length daylight discovered to our straining vision a line of low, sandy beach, extending nearly east and west, its summits covered by a stunted herbage, and appearing from the ship just as cheerless a habitation for man or beast as can well be conceived; in fact, our case appeared rather a critical one just then, and I for one would have given all my "old boots;" to say nothing of a small "potato patch" down East, to have been well out of the scrape; however, Capt. J., with that promptitude for which he has ever been distinguished, immediately had a boat lowered, and commenced sounding around the ship, after endeavoring in van to back her off with her engines. After sounding all acys, 1 counts in second are than as sevent on herrelf. On either side of this channel were two large rocks, either one of which, had we struck them on entering the place, would have fined a hole in the North Star that would have fined her in an hour. Providense, however, willed it otherwise. And now commenced the trials of a commander, indeed. Here we were, upwards of 700 souls, on board a ship ashore in mid-ocean, surrounded by daugers of which we had but slight conception. Among the passengers were many women and enlidron—some accompanied by husbands and fathers, others single and alone, or, perhaps, protected by chance acquaintance. It is an old and true saying that almost any person can get himself into a scrape, but the beauty of the thing consists in getting out of it handsomely, and Capt. A. C. Jones, true to his creed, "inever say die whilst there is a shot in the locker," was found equal to the emergency on this occasion. With a coolness and good judgment rarely to be met with under the circumstances, Capt. J. issued his orders for "all boats" to be got down and manned, and the women and children to be first landed, and then the male portion of the passengers, as soon as possible, in order to lighten the ship, as also to have "clear decks" to work upon. This duty, I am happy to state, was performed without the loss of a life, or an accident worthy of any note, although at the time there was a heavy sex running and the landing was not unattended with considerable danger. To the officers and scamen of the Saranac, as also to Capt. J. T. Wright, of San Francisco, the Saranac as also to Capt. J. T. Wright, of San Francisco, the first danger of the control of the scamen of the Saranac, as also to Capt. J. T. Wright, of San Francisco, the first days of the scame of the scame of the scame of the weather inducing Capt. It to take this provision of the control of the weather inducing Capt. It to take this production in order to insure the safety of the parioularize, to manwhile his little of the kind of the wo

Jamaica, and eighteen from New York. On the evening of our arrival, the pussengers and baggage for California left for landama, the officers and crew of the Saranac remaining till next morming, when they also left for their devication. I cannot forbear, in conjunction with this narrative, to menten and commend unitridual merit, although, where all did their duty, it seems almost superfigues. To Mr. Foster, tirst officer of the North Star, too much praise cannot be awarded for the prompt and efficient manner in which he seconded the views of his commander. He seemed almost to possess the power of ubiquity. I have been a disciple of Neptone for twonty years, off and on, and I have been in some tight places during that time, but I have never seen a man that thought came nearer what a first officer should be than Mr. Foster. Mr. Fowler, chief engineer, for his calm demeanor, smiling countenance, and gentlemanly bearing towarde all, he has 'twon golden opitions' from many who will not seen forget him. To Mr. Capens, purser and physician, also, all praise must be awarded for the ald, consolation and assistance afforded to the almost inconsolation made assistance afforded to the almost inconsolate iemaics; that part of the play being one generally considered the least acceptable. And to Mr. Agnew, chief steward, what can be said but that he did all that man could do to render the passengers comfortable and contented while on shore, and after their return on board the ship. The second steward and waters must not be omitted, as they form not an unimportant part of a community on board ship. Suffice it to state they behaved like men, ende avoring to please every one. There will, doubtiers, be many unnors and conflicting statement, and the stip. The second several and waters must not be omitted, as they form not an unimportant part of a community on board site. Sufficiently the statement of facts, they had been running for two days without an accurate observation, relying solely upon dead reckoning. Captain Jones could ne

the passengers of the North Star :-To Carrain A. G. Jones, Commanding the North Star:-

Sir-The peculiar circumstances under which we met and are about to leave you, suggest to us the duty of addressing you, and will, no doubt, we feel confident, give to this assurance of our esteem and confidence peculiar relevancy and value. After some days of great anxiety, and alarm for the safety of the ship under your command we rejoiced to see her arrive in Aspinwall, and the happi ness with which we hailed her arrival there was confirmed by the fact that the grave accident which detained her had not been attended with the loss of a single life, and with little or no discomfort to those whose fortunes depended on her welfare. Satisfied, too, that having so well acquitted herself during the passage, from the scene of her mishap to the place where we awaited her, there was no danger whatever to apprehend in her homeward trip, we prepared to accompany you to New York. Various discouraging and startling rumors, however, suddenly broke out, and, had we permitted ourselves to be swayed by them we should have abandoned your ship with feelings of deep distrust, and condemning, perhaps, with no little escerity the rashness of those who confided their fortunes to her. Into the sources from which those rumors came, or the motives which impelled them, we shall not interfere with the grateful pleasure of this moment to inquire; nor would it be just, perhaps, for us to do so, when in the news of our safety they may find a sufficient reproof for the thoughtlessness or the maleyolence of the gloomy counsels and predictions to which they gave rise. It is enough for us to say, that our pleased and thankful experience from the moment we left the wharf in the bay of Aspinwall to the present, contradicts, in the fullest measure, the rumors which impugned the scaworthness of the ship which you have proved yourself so competent to command. Rough weather in the Caribbean Sa, rough weather in the Gairbbaan Sa, rough weather in the G ness with which we hailed her arrival there was confirmed by the fact that the grave accident which detained her

played.
On your good fortune, under such adverse circum-

on your good fortune, under such adverse circumstances, we cordially congratulate you, and on your near appreach to that home, the beloved and loving hearts sheltered by which have for days throbbingly looked out over the deep for the signal of your coming, we rejoice with you sincerely and warmly, and we carnestly pray heaven that your usefulness and sterling manhood may long be spared the dangers of the deep to be the pillar and the guerdon of that house.

Wm. Ferris, Wilmington.

Mm. Ferris, Wilmington.

Mm. Ferris, Wilmington.

Julius Dettelboch, Mariposa. T. F. Meagher, New York, John Lawson, Tuolumne Co. J. Theither, New York, John Lawson, Tuolumne Co. J. Theither, Raitimore, C. E. Griffin, San Francisco. G. V. Callean, San Francisco.

M. Fisber-Prast, Conake bar. J. Adams, Chilean, Chile, and 130 other passengers.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA

Our Panama Correspondence.

Triumph of the Revolution in the State of Boliva-Mompo Taken by the Insurgent Leader—Whale Oil Sent Over the Panama Railroad—A Vessel for Mexico Supposed with Arms-The Levent in Port-Operations of the United

There has been no intelligence received here from Bo-gota and the interior States since the departure of the last mail for the United States, although the mail is now fully lue at this place.

By the arrival of the English steamer Planta owever, at Aspinwall, on 6th instant, from Liverpool via Car hagena, which latter port she left on the 4th, infor mation has been received here to the effect that Nieto, the successful revolutionary Governor of the State of Bolivar of which Carthagena is the capital, had succeeded in tak government.

A small cargo of whale oil, 375 bbls., is about being shipped from this place to New York via the Panama Railroad. This makes the third or fourth cargo that has passed over the road.

A small schooner sailed from this port on the 31 inst., for Acapulco, supposed to have on board arms, &c., for the constitutional party of Mexico. Gen. Wheat, who passed through here en route for Mexico a short time since, with the avowed intention of joining that party, may have something to do with this shipment. As the arms are to be employed in a good cause, it is to be hoped the little craft that bears them will reach her destination in safety.

may have something to do with this shipment. As the arms are to be employed in a good cause, it is to be hoped the little craft that bears them will reach her destination in safety.

The United States sloop of war Levant, now the flag ship of the Pacifle squadron, arrived at this port on the 5th instant from Valparaise, which port she left on the 16th uit, beating the English steamer one day. The Levant touched at the Chinchas on the 25th. There were fourteen American and nine English vessels loading goann there.

The Levant left the United States frigate Merrimac at Valparaiso; she was expected to sail for a port in the United States about the 1st inst. The United States shoot the 1st inst. The United States shoot war Vandaha had arrived at Valparaiso from this port, and sailed, after remaining one day in port, for the United States. She left Valparaiso on the 11th uit. The United States steam sloop of war Lancaster, which is designed for the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, had not arrived at Valparaiso when the Levant left, although she was then out ciptly days from the United States. The flag officer being obliged to return to Panama, in obedience to orders, transferred his flag to the Levant and came immediately away without waiting for the Lancaster.

The United States steamer Saranae is still in this port. The States and their destination is said to be San Juan del Str., Nicaragua. The Gyane is already at this port. The St. Marrys is cruising along the Mexican coast.

I have heard it rumored that the flag officer will probably, in a day or two, remove his flag to the Saranac and await here the arrival of the Lancaster, meawhile despatching the Levant to San Juan del Str., Scaranae, and they extended to the Saranae were assigned to duty yesterday. Before doing so, however, he notified the Governor of Panama of his intention, through the Consul, and expersed the hope that his Excellency would offer no objections.

This was done, because the authorities of the port some few years since complained, when Co

of this class thrown upon the town in desitute circumstances.

It is certainly bad policy on the part of the Navy Department to discharge men in a foreign port, particularly in a community like this, where the authorities are powerless to suppress outbreaks when they occur, and sallors, it is well known, when permitted to go free after a cruiss are a bard set to restrain.

If, therefore, trouble ensues, the responsibility will have to rest upon the shoulders of the Secretary of the Navy. I understand that Mr. Corwin, the Consol here, feaving difficulty, protested against the discharge of the men; but as the Fing officer's orders were peremptory, he distill do no less than carry them out, however much be deprocated the act.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Minister in Guatemala Very Ill-Inroad of Mexican Priests— Cochineal Crop Damaged-Settlement of Difficulties of San Salvador and Hon-auras-Quiet in Nicaragua—New President of Costa Rica-Failure of Revolutionary Attempts-Coffee Crop Looking Bad-New Costa Rican Government Recognized by the United States, &c.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the

Her cargo consisted of 170 seroons of indigo and cochi neal, 86 bags of coffee, 1,800 hides, 58 bales of deerskins,

10 tons of Brazil wood, and 5,500 feet of lumber. By this arrival we have dates from the capitals of Guatemala to 22d, San Salvador 22d, Nicaragua 15th, and

Costa Rica 29th of October.

GUATEMALA.

The news from this republic is of but little interest.

Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States resident Minister to the government of Guatemala, has been seriously indisposed of late, and his recovery was considered doubtful. There seems to be a singular fatality attending the United States legation to that country. Two of McIark's predecessors died of diseases contracted there. We trust, however, that Mr. C. may survive his present sickness.

we trust, nowever, that air. C. may survive has present sickness.

Quite an influx of Roman Catholic pricats from Mexico has recently taken place in Guatemala. The bishop of Chaipes, with four Dominican friars, had arrived at the capital, having been banished from Mexico by the ultra liberal party; and four hundred more banished priests were said to be on their way to Guatemala. Heavy rains had damaged the cochineal cops, and it is expected the January gathering will fall very short of an average.

werage. Mr. Wyke, the British Minister, had gone to Honduras

SAN SALVADOR.

SAN SALVADOR.

The questions pending between this republic and the State of Honduras have been amicably arranged through the intervention of Guatemala. A congress has been agreed upon, to which the points in dispute will be referred.

The election for President of the republic took place on the control of the republic took place on the control of the resident.

The election for President of the reputate took phase of the 9th of this mouth. General Barrios, acting President was a candidate, but it is not supposed that he was elected.

General Melo, of New Granadian revolutionary notoriety, has been removed from his position as communderinchief of the army.

The indigo crop premises to be a small one, probably not exceeding 6,000 bales.

NICARAGUA.

In this republic everything was quiet. The United States sloop of war Cyane was at Realejo.

COSTA RICA.

The Constituent Assembly was in session, and Dr. Castro had been appointed its President. Dr. Montealegre had been nominated Provisional President of the republic. One or two attempts at revolution had been got up, but failed. A Padre Chico tried to do a little business in that way, but was monucessful, and was banished. The people, who trouble themselves very little about politicians to have it all their own way, and the grand "burst up? is postponed for a few weeks more.

The Constituent Assembly have passed some liberal laws relative to freedom of religion, and the priests, of course, are dreadfully irate thereat.

The coffee crop is not very promising, and Costa Rica, on the other hand, cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition.

The contex crop is not very promising, and costa kica, on the other hand, cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition.

The government of the United States, through its minister resident, Hon. Alexander Dimitry, has recognized the new government of Costa Rica. The following is a translation of Mr. D's speech on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials, which took place at the Government Place, at San Jose de Costa Rica, on the 25th of October. It is brief and to the point:—

SPECH OF HON. MR. DIMITRY.

SIR:—The letter of the President of the United States, which I have the honor to place into your hands, and which accredits the outside a circusted to me, is also a guarantee of the interest which he first magistrate of the American Union takes in the welfare and presperity of the people of this republic, and of hashing the deal of the continue increasing, here the deal of the Costa Rica. The continue increasing here of the two governments. I hope that none of my one of the contrary I feel convined that happen on this cossion. On the contrary I feel convined that happen on this cossion.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Great Earthquake at Copiapo-Its Progress and Results-The Country Quiet, but a Watch Kept on Revolu tionists-New Mines-Compliment to the United States Navy-Quiet in Peru-Castilla Likely to Make War on Bolivia-American Ship Claims on Peru-Civil and Governmental Distraction in Ecuador.

The steamship Lima arrived at Panama on the 6th of November, from Valparaiso and way ports.

She had on boardthe mails for Europe and the United tales, and the following specie:-

Her dat's are Valparaiso the 16th, and Callao the 29th

of October.

CHILE. OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 16, 1850.

The Earthquake at Copiapo and its Remills—Rich Silver

and Copper Mines Discovered—The Republic Quiet—Pro-posed Laws Against Revolution and Revolutionists—Ezecutive Changes—Political Prisoners—Astronomical Pro-gress—English Railroad Speculation—A Mission to Peru gress—english value—General Decline in Trade—Naval Movements—The Vandalia, the Flay Ship of the United States Parific Squadron-Honor to the American Flect. The all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the late earthquake at Copiapo.

It appears that the first and severest shock—the one

that did so much damage—occurred on the morning of the 5th inst., and shook the entire province of Copiapo, and was slightly felt throughout the republic. The direction of the shock was from southeast to northwest, and lasted about four minutes. Although the damage done to pro-perty in the cities of Copiapo and Caldera was considerable,

of the shock was from southeast to northwest, and lasted about four minutes. Although the damage done to property in the cities of Copiapo and Caldera was considerable, fortunately no lives were lost. In the former place a great many houses were completely destroyed, and others so injured that it was found necessary to abandon them.

In the latter place the sea retreated several times during the continuance of the shock, causing a breach of about one hundred and fifty yards in extent, at the sight of which the inhabitants became greatly alarmed and fied for safety to the adjacent hils. Strange to say, no damage was done to the shipping in the harbor. It is stated that after the first shock the earth continued in motion for the period of eighteen or twenty hours, during which time there were about one hundred and sixteen shocks.

To the north of Copiapo, at a place called Tartal, new mines of silver and copper have recently been discovered, which, for richness, will ravdrably, it is said, compare with any mines in Chile.

Since the digraceful affair in Valparaiso, in September, which resulted in the death of General Vidaurri, all Chile has remained comparatively quiet, and no apprehensions are felt for another outbreak.

The government is actively engaged in bringing forward measures for the adoption of Congress, looking to the privention of any further revolutionary movements. It has already cetablished a law preventing the introduction of ore arms into the republic, on private account, without permission of government.

The executive has just brought forward a project of law, which has yet to pass Congress, declaring all revolutionists and their accomplices answerable for all damages and losses they many occasion either to the government or private persons. The project is complained of because of its alleged extreme severity, it may have to be modified somewhat before it becomes a law. But some such measure would seem to be necessary to maintain the public tranguility.

Senor Novon, ex-Intendante of Valparaiso

tional Conservatory of Santago, for the years 2000, 1000 and 1855.

Col. Silva Chaves, who was acquitted by the Court Marial a short time since, has lately been fully restored to his former rank and position in the army by order of the Governor.

The government has despatched an agent to Peru to collect the interest on the Peruvian debt due the Chilean army.

The government has despatched an agent to reru be collect the interest on the Peruvian debt due the Chilean aimy.

It is rumored that an English company proposes on its own account, to continue the works on the Southern Railroad, agreeing to finish the line from Rancagua to Talca in a given time, provided the government will pay the cost of construction at the end of twenty-five years, with five per cent interest payable in England, or at the rate of six per can payable in Chile. Doubtless the government will accode to so reasonable a proposition, as the completion of the road to the point indicated will do much to develope the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the resources of the country through which the road is the continued of the Colony Llanguilhue, now occupied by mensions and thrifty Germans.

In the last proximo the light house of Punta Corona, in Chile, is to be maguerated.

Trade continued very dull in Valparaiso. All articles of expolation, with the exception of copper, bides and wool, have suffered, in general, a decline in prices.

We have had in port receasily several vessels of war, viz: the United States frigate Merrimac, from Panama, bound for the United States via Cape Horn; United States sloop Pandalla, for the same destination; United States sloop Pandalla, for the same destination; United States sloop Levant, from the United States, which sails to-day for Panama, which is now the flag stip of the Pacific Squadron, flag officer Montgomery having transferred his flag to her a few days since.

The British steamer Alert is now here. The French frigate Andromede, with the Admiral on board, and the Constantine, are expected to arrive here soon.

The Vandalia sailed for her destination on the 11th inst., having remained in port only one day. The Merrimac is not expected to sail before the 1st proximo.

When the American ships of war first arrived here, considerable alarm was occasioned lest they had come to make a peremptery demand upon the government for those ettlement of certain unpaid claims. But when it became apparent that their visit was one of peace, the authorities were particularly gracious and attentive to the American Commodore.

The Intendente even went so far as to offer the service.

Commodore.

The Intendente even went so far as to offer the services of a government ship to tow the American flagship out of the harbor, an honor which has never before been offered to a foreign vessel of war. Commodore Montgomery very politely declined the offer.

PERU.
OUR CALLAD CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLAO, Oct. 27, 1859.

Castilla Directing His Army Against Bolivia—Ecuador Bisturbed by His Agents—The Shooting of the Ohilean Envoy—The United States Consulate at Callao—2rade and Preights—Despatches from Washington—Our American Claims, de., de.

For once everything is very quiet in Peru. General Castilla is at Payta with an army of about 7,000 men. When he left Lima his professed purposo was to invade the Equador; but it is generally be-lieved that he means to bring up on Bolivia—if so, I trust he will find his master in the Bolivians, as there is but little doubt they are the better soldiers.

Castilla has accomplished in Ecuador all he cared to. I have but little doubt that the present distracted state of that republic has been brought about by secret agents of his, and it remains to be seen what advantage Peru is to derive from all this.

You will see by the Lima papers that Don Ramon Luis Irarrazabal, the Chilian Envoy, was shot by a party of armed burglars at Chorrillos, on the 16th inst., but lineared until vestarday

Irarrazabal, the Chilian Envoy, was shot by a party of armed burglars at Chorrillos, on the 18th inst., but lingered until yesterday.

It appears that Mr. Irarrazabal sent his servant to Lima on the 15th to take to Chorrillos a bag containing upwards of a thousand ounces in gold. In the night Mr. I thought he heard a noise at the door of his rancho. He got up and lighted a candle, when he was surprised by the outrance of three armed men, two of whom were masked. They demanded his keys. He compiled, but at the same moment he seized his pistols and discharged them at the assassias without effect. Whereupon, two of the robbers fired at him, one of the balls entering his side, about two inches above the heart; the other wounding him in the leg. Finding him thus disabled, the assassian carried off the bag of ounces, watch and other things, and escaped without pursuit.

The Peruvians wish to have it believed that it was a suicide, as Mr. Irarazabal was a large defaulter to his government for money collected from claims against this government, and they would have us believe that he committed suicide to avoid the exposition of the matter; but this is not generally believed by reflecting persons.

The truth is, Peru is lamentably demoralized, and it is fast becoming unsafe for anybody. This is the second assassination of a diplomatic agent within two years. The increase of assassinations, robberies, and crimes of every description, is something fearful in Peru, and the worst of all is, the authorities take little or no pains to bring the offenders to justice.

Dr. Trevitit, who has been transferred from the Val-

description, is something learned in Fern, and the worst of all is, the authorities take little or no pains to bring the offenders to justice.

Dr. Trevitt, who has been transferred from the Valparaise United States Consulate to that of this port, has not yet arrived here. The duties of the office are discharged by a young man left in charge by Consul Miles.

Exchange on England and the United States still rates high. Ninety day bills on New York have been sold at as high a premium as 20 per cent, and on England 37 pence have been obtained. American gold commands 23 a 30 per cent premium. There is no change to note in freights for guano: the present rates paid are \$15 per ton to the United States Minister to this country, has lately received despatches from the government at Washington, precisely of the character as stated in the Husatin a few months since, viz: demanding of Peru an immediate settlement of the claims growing out of the seizure of the Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana, and leaving the settlement of the matter in the hands of Mr. Clay.

ECUADOR.

The two rival governments, one of which is established at Guayaquil and the other at Quito, are still contending for the mastery. It is difficult to say what the result will be. Meantime, trade at Guayaquil, since the withdrawal of the Peruvian paval force, has revived considerably. Gen. Franco, who had assumed the reins of government in Guayaquil, has been forced by the popular voice to resign his office—three hundred of the most respectable citizens of the place having signed a protest against his serving. He endeavored by threats and arrests to force the people to consent to his ruling, but all to no purpose. They persisted in their opposition to him, and he tinally concluded to resign. The Peruvian frigate still lays off the harbor of Guayaquil, but offers no opposition to vessels entering and coming out.

The American Gas Company, of Guayaquil, whose works have been retarded by the long continuance of the blockade, is now actively engaged in pushing forward the enterprise to completion.

BOLIVIA.

There is no news whatever from this republic.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Our Jamaica Correspondence

Opening of the Legislature—Measures to be Introduced by the Members of the Executive Committee—Canadian Immigrants Expected—The Solvency of the Public Exchequer— Inquiry Proposed in Respect to the Recent Riots—The Re-Conservatives and Discomfiture of the Demagogues, &c. The arrival at this port of the American mail ster

The arrival in our city of eight hundred persons—the cassengers on board the North Star—has given quite a lively appearance to it, and has been the means of creating a little stir in the fancy stores and hotels. The vessel

passengers on board the North Star—has given quite a lively appearance to it, and has been the means of creating a little eitr in the fancy stores and botels. The vessel leaves for Aspinwall at ten o'clock to-day.

The Legislature was opened on Tuesday, the 1st instant, by His Excellency, Governor Darling. His Excellency, to the delight of the taxpayers, announced that "notwith standing the failure of the sugar crop to an extent of at least one-seventh upon the export of the previous year, the revenue derived from articles of consumption has more than realized the estimate, and that the authorized expenditure of the year, both fixed and casual, has been fally covered by the current receipts."

The Governor recommended a great many measures of importance to the consideration of the Legislative Council and Assembly. The first subject to which he referred in his speech, was the absence of a sufficient military force to repel external attacks, and to suppress internal commotions. He recommended the enrollment of volunteer corps, and the repair of the forts and fortifications. Ho next siluted to the Judicial establishment of the colony, and suggested important improvements in this separtment. His Excellency dwelt on the subject of immigration for some time, and, to the great gratification of the planters and others having an interest in the permanent welfare of the colony, announced that a supply of East Indiacookies may be looked for in the early months of the succeeding year; and that a number of Chinese laborers, with their wives and families, have been engaged. He also stated that with the sauction of her Majesty's government and the concurrence of the government of Canada, an agency has been established in that province to assist in the removal of a limited number of the colors i population should they prove desirous of resorting to Jamaica.

By advices since received I have heard that, a number of Canadians have agreed to emigrate to this island, and that they may shortly be expected.

The stamp, import and ot

Additional from Mexico.

THE SEIZURE OF THE \$1.800.000 CONDUCTA—POLITICAL NEWS, ETC.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 16.1]

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 5—P. M.

1 have already written you of the seizure, by Marquez, at Guadalajara, of a specie conducta of \$1,800,000 en route to the Pacific. Just at this moment, when the courier is leaving for Vera Cruz, full particulars of the whole affair, documents and all, have come to hand by the Southern express mail. One of these is a decree over Marquez's own sighalure, in which the bold robber openly avows the act, and says:—

"That on account of the troubled state of the republic and the vandalism of the liberal party, he finds is necessary to have in his possession \$600,000 of the money tepul an end to the anarchy which reigns in the country, and therefore he takes from the conducta the above menioned sum, which certainly could not be employed in a more advantageous reanner."

The next day, grown somewhat bolder, he issued a proclamation, in which he says:—

"As it is necessible that \$600.000 may not be sufficient to

The next day, grown somewhat bonder, he issued a pro-chroation, in which he says—

"As it is possible that \$600,000 may not be sufficient to recomplish so desirable an object, he will for the present keep in his possession and hold at his disposition the re-mainder (\$1,200,000) of the conducts, so that in case of